

MORGAN, UNABLE TO EAT, DIES IN ROME; BODY IS TO BE SENT HERE FOR BURIAL

EXTRA

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STORES SEIZED IN DAYTON; TROOPS END OVERCHARGES BY THE GREEDY GROCERS

Floods Sweeping Onward Now
Threatening Towns in
Southern Illinois.

THOUSANDS IN FLIGHT.

Fifty Buildings, Some of Them
on Fire, Swept Away at
Lawrenceburg.

DAYTON, O., March 31.—Every grocery store in Dayton was seized to-day by military authorities following complaints that some dealers were selling their goods at high prices. Soldiers were placed on guard at each store and relief workers distributed the supplies to-day.

Records of all food given out were kept and the grocers will be paid a reasonable price from the relief fund.

John H. Patterson to-day wired President Wilson that he deplored efforts of friends to secure a pardon for him. He faces imprisonment for violation of the Sherman law.

"I am guilty of no crime," Patterson telegraphed the President. "I want no pardon. I want only justice and some Federal action that will make Dayton safe from recurrence of such a catastrophe as we have just had."

STRANGE ADVENTURES OF THE ADAMS FAMILY.

With the rapid subsiding of the flood waters thrilling adventures continue to come to light. Among the most interesting of these was the experience of the family of Charles M. Adams in Riverdale. When the flood first rushed through that section of the city, Mr. Adams got his wife and ten-months twin girls into a skiff and took them to the home of a friend in Warden street.

An hour later it was again necessary to move, and the family was taken by rescuers out of a second story window. The canoe in which they were being transported was dashed against a telegraph pole by the terrific current and capsized. Adams swam bravely in the icy water for a few minutes when he was picked up by some men in a flat boat.

Just before he was rescued he saw his wife sink into the water. The baby girls were floating down the street. Then he collapsed. Three hours later he regained consciousness to find himself in an attic, beside him the floor lay his wife, whom he believed to have been drowned. A few minutes later a man crawled into the attic window from the floating roof of a barn, bringing with him the twins. They had caught in the branches of a tree and were picked off unhurt by the man who was riding to safety on the roof.

Mrs. Adams was rescued by a high school boy on a hastily improvised raft. The lad was a member of the Riverdale Troop of the Boy Scouts, and had been trained how to administer first aid to the drowning.

PHONE MESSAGE SAYS SHAW-NEETOWN IS DOOMED.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 31.—A long-distance phone message received from Shawneetown, Ill., says the town was doomed; practically all the women and children have been removed to the hills.

FLOODING FACTORY BUILDINGS BURN AT LAWRENCEBURG.

LAWRENCEBURG, Ind., March 31.—Practically the whole city is under water to-day and more than fifty buildings are known to have been carried away. The Knippenburg Carriage Factory burned during the night. Owing to the wariness it is not believed there will be any loss of life here.

During the fire the factory buildings were torn from their foundations and carried about five squares, by which time the buildings had burned to the water's edge. The water supply is plentiful for those refugees who fled to the high lands, but it is not believed there

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

LEADER HAYWOOD IS SENTENCED TO SIX MONTHS' TERM

I. W. W. Agitator Found
Guilty of Disorder in Paterson Silk Strike.

William D. Haywood, the I. W. W. leader and professional strike agitator, was sentenced to-day by Recorder Carroll at Paterson, N. J., to six months in the county jail at hard labor. This was the maximum penalty under the law for the misdemeanor of which Haywood was charged—being a disorderly person.

A mob of more than 2,000 persons, mostly strikers from the silk mills in the vicinity of Paterson, clogged the streets in front of the courthouse when Recorder Carroll rendered his decision in Haywood's case. One Hundred policemen armed with riot guns, surrounded the court, ready to resist any effort to rescue Haywood or the fifty other men who were arrested with him during yesterday's demonstration at the Weisman mills.

Attorney Marelli, representing the I. W. W., was Haywood's counsel. He made the usual motion for a dismissal of the complaint on the ground that no evidence of a misdemeanor had existed on Haywood's part when he was rounded up with others of his followers yesterday. Recorder Carroll denied this motion and then Police Sergeant Ryan and other policemen took the stand to describe the bickering of Maledon avenue by a great crowd yesterday.

When the Recorder had found Haywood guilty his lawyer gave notice that he would apply for a review by a higher court and said that to-morrow he would sue out a writ of habeas corpus for Haywood's release.

The labor leader was not taken immediately to the county jail, for the police feared the mob would be incited to violence if an effort was made to take him through the Paterson streets. He was locked up temporarily in a cell at Police Headquarters, which is in the same building as the court.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL SAID TO HAVE BEEN MADE U. S. DISTRICT-ATTORNEY.

Is Senator O'Gorman's Law Partner—No Official Confirmation, but News Is Credited.

It was reported at the Federal Building to-day that H. Snowden Marshall had been appointed United States District-Attorney for the Southern District of New York to succeed Henry Wine. The report was generally credited, although it lacked confirmation at 4 o'clock.

Mr. Marshall is a law partner of Senator O'Gorman. The firm is composed of the Senator, George Gordon Battle and Mr. Marshall.

WILSON IN BED ALL SUNDAY.

President Felt Effects of Vaccination—Better To-Day.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—President Wilson was indisposed yesterday and spent the day in bed. He was suffering from the effects of the vaccination which he underwent last week. The President was slightly feverish and tired from the heavy week's work and Dr. Grayson, the White House physician, thought it best that he remain in bed and rest throughout the day. The President was up to-day, however, and began his day's work at 10 o'clock. His schedule of engagements for the day was not heavy.

The President was vaccinated last

WALTER H. PAGE IS MADE AMBASSADOR TO GREAT BRITAIN

Editor and Author of This City
Accepts Appointment
From the President.

BEGAN WILSON BOOM.

He Was One of First to Suggest Princeton Man as Candidate.

Walter H. Page, editor and publisher of this city, has been appointed Ambassador to Great Britain. His acceptance of the post was announced from Washington by President Wilson to-day. The announcement was hurried because, owing to the similarity between his name and that of Thomas Nelson Page, the Southern author had been confused with Walter H. Page by persons in the Foreign Office in London, and it was thought right to set them straight before either of the men, who are close friends, was embarrassed.

Walter H. Page is a member of the firm of Doubleday, Page & Company, publishers of The World's Work, Country Life in America and of many books. He is the editor of The World's Work and a lecturer on politics and economics in this country. He was one of the founders of the firm and was, before its organization, editor of the Atlantic Monthly and The Forum for a time.

MR. PAGE ONE OF THE FIRST TO BOOM WILSON.

Mr. Page was one of the first to see the coming of the Woodrow Wilson movement. With William McCamba, he was a pioneer of the little group who threw their private fortunes into the movement to secure the Democratic nomination for Mr. Wilson last summer.

The new ambassador is fifty-eight years old and is a native of North Carolina.

Among his works on theoretical politics are "The Rebuilding of Old Commonwealths," a study of the reconstruction of the South, and "The New Spirit of Nationality." He has done much work on the various boards for the industrial education of negroes in the South and was one of the incorporators of the Rockefeller General Educational Board.

Graduated from Johns Hopkins University with special honors in the ancient languages. Mr. Page was for two years a correspondent of the New York World before its purchase by Joseph Pulitzer. He went to his first editorial employment on The Forum from the staff of the New York Evening Post.

The post of Ambassador to Great Britain was made vacant by the recent death of Whitelaw Reid. Others who have held the post were John Hay, Joseph H. Choate, E. J. Phelps, the great authority on international law, and James Russell Lowell. The appointment has always been considered as the next highest honor to an important cabinet position.

SAYS HE WILL GO AS "WORKING AMBASSADOR."

Mr. Page said to-day that if the Senate confirmed his appointment he would leave immediately for London. The Senate meets April 7 and the Page appointment will be one of the first to come before it. Mr. Page did not show any apprehension that there might be unfavorable action on his name.

"I cannot talk about international politics, of course," he said. "You ask me whether I shall try to keep up the record made by the late Mr. Reid in public entertaining. I shall not, for two all-powerful reasons. In the first place, I have not the money. In the second place, I should not know how to accomplish the special triumph which Mr. Reid attained, even though I were blessed with as great a fortune as his."

"I have been a workman and comparatively a poor man all my life. I have never had enough money except to live simply among those who have the same tastes that I have. I shall go to Great Britain as a working Ambassador."

week, along with his daughters and all of the White House and Executive office employees. The milliners were at the White House was due to the fact that one of the kitchen boys there had been exposed to a case in his family.

\$10,000,000,000 Under Control of J. P. Morgan.



Equitable Life Assurance Society	\$475,000,000
Equitable Trust Company	60,000,000
Morgan's Trust Company	60,000,000
Guaranty Trust Company	100,000,000
National Bank of Commerce	100,000,000
First National Bank	107,500,000
Chase National Bank	81,500,000
Mechanics' National Bank	40,500,000
National Copper Bank	24,700,000
Liberty National Bank	15,000,000
Bankers' Trust Company	15,000,000
Astor Trust Company	10,000,000
New York Life Insurance Company	400,000,000
National City Bank	200,000,000
New York Trust Company	60,000,000
Standard Trust Company	10,000,000
Southern Railway	\$400,000,000
Pure Marquette	50,000,000
Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton	50,000,000
Chicago Great Western	100,000,000
International Harvester	100,000,000
International Marine	100,000,000
United States Steel	1,000,000,000
Erle	410,000,000
Fulman Company	100,000,000
General Electric	50,000,000
American Telephone and Western Union	515,000,000
United Dry Goods	50,000,000
Public Service Corporation	60,000,000
Interborough Rapid Transit	100,000,000
Hudson Companies	57,000,000
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	125,000,000
Group of railroads, including New Haven, New York Central, Atlantic Coast Line, Louisville & Nashville and Hill roads	2,500,000,000
Grand total	\$9,940,000,000

J. P. MORGAN DIES IN ROME; DELIRIOUS SINCE EASTER

MORGAN'S PLANS KEPT WALL STREET STEADY TO-DAY

Great Excitement but No
Signs of a Flurry or a
Raid on Stocks.

SORROW IN THIS CITY.

Members of the Stock Exchange Take Unprecedented Action in Passing Resolutions.

The news of the death of J. Pierpont Morgan, while it came as a shock, had been anticipated by repeated reports of the precarious state of his health and the circumstantial details of his illness printed in the morning newspapers. It was also well known in the city.

His other partners for the production to be followed in case he should die.

Consequently there was no flurry in the stock market when the Exchange opened and trading began. Excitement there was, in plenty, with the floor of the Exchange jammed as it had not been since the Northern Pacific flurry and with the heads of all the prominent brokerage houses in the street surging to the crowds about the various trading posts, but behind all the excitement there was the power wielded by the Morgan influence and the Morgan forces were lined up to protect any bid that might be started.

STOCK EXCHANGE BREAKS PRECEDENT IN PASSING RESOLUTIONS.

The Board of Governors of the Stock Exchange and the Exchange itself took unprecedented action to-day by passing a resolution of sympathy. This has never been done before, even in the case of a member of the Exchange.

Mr. Morgan, despite his great power and influence, had never taken a Stock Exchange membership.

President Mabon appeared in the gallery of the Stock Exchange at 12:15 o'clock this afternoon following a meeting of the Governors, and had the bell rung, commanding attention.

Trading ceased and the brokers, removing their hats, crowded toward Mr. Mabon, who read the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That the death of J. Pierpont Morgan has removed from America's largest creative activities its most conspicuously useful figure. To the development of the resources of our country he has contributed more than any man in our day. His immense constructive genius was devoted not merely to American finance and industries but to the wide fields of philanthropy and humanity. The whole world has lost a wise counselor and a helpful friend."

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be engrossed and sent to Mr. Morgan's family with the sincere sympathy of the members of this Exchange."

The hall of the great exchange was

(Continued on Second Page.)

Don't Get Fooled To-Morrow—April 1st

Avoid the risky little paths of publicity in your search for "things wanted."

Keep to the great advertising highway—

THE WORLD

READ WORLD ADS:

Every week The World prints thousands more separate advertisements than the Herald, Times, Sun, Tribune and Press ADDED TOGETHER.

There's No "April Fool" About World Ads.

Advertising and Circulation Records Open to All.

Unable to Eat or Drink Following
Acute Attack of Gastro Enteritis
On His Egyptian Tour—Was
Seventy-six Years Old.

END CAME SOONER THAN PHYSICIANS EXPECTED

King of Italy and the Pope Had Sent
Frequent Messages of Sympathy
During Last Few Days.

ROME, March 31.—J. Pierpont Morgan lies dead here at the Grand Hotel. His death, which had been certain for hours owing to the fact that he had been able to take no food for two days and but little liquid food for many weeks, came with a swift decline at 7:05 this morning, New York time.

About Mr. Morgan during his last earthly hours were only four members of his family—his son-in-law and partner, Herbert L. Satterlee and Mrs. Satterlee; his granddaughter, Helen Hamilton, who is also the daughter of one of his partners, and Mrs. William F. Simon, a distant relative. Attending him as physicians were Dr. M. Allen Starr, who was not only the Morgan family physician but one of his closest friends; Dr. Dixon, who has been traveling with Mr. Morgan, and Dr. Giuseppe Bastianelli, an eminent Roman specialist in diseases of the stomach.

It was announced this afternoon that Mr. Morgan's body will be taken to America as soon as proper arrangements can be made.

A statement giving the full story of Mr. Morgan's illness has been prepared by Prof. Giuseppe Bastianelli, Dr. M. Allen Starr and Dr. George A. Dixon and cabled to his son in New York. The statement recapitulates the symptoms of Mr. Morgan's malady since it first developed in Egypt. It qualifies his illness as a nervous prostration, but says that his intelligence remained normal until Easter Sunday. Then a gradual general collapse supervened, affecting the digestion and the mental faculties until delirium ensued. The rise of temperature noted was, it is stated, probably due to lesions of the brain.

The end came sooner than the physicians had anticipated. Dr. Starr, Dixon and Bastianelli had issued a bulletin an hour before, saying that while Mr. Morgan was unable to recognize those about him and his condition was hopeless he might linger for forty-eight hours.

A quarter of an hour before the end the physicians asked Mr. and Mrs. Satterlee to leave the death chamber and to go into an adjoining room. They feared that the end might come with a distressingly violent spasm of pain. Mr. Morgan's life faded out without the slightest indication that he was conscious of its passing.

The members of the family were called in just at the moment of death, and were at the bedside when the last spark of life flickered out.

WORRIED BY WORK OF PUJO COMMITTEE.

Immediately after his death Dr. M. Allen Starr, who was very much affected, said that Mr. Morgan's illness and death were directly due to the emotional strain inflicted by his being called upon to account for his life and his financial career before the Pujo committee at Washington just before the Christmas holidays. His departure for Egypt was at the insistence of the physicians, who said that his nervous breakdown demanded a change of scene and a departure from this country.

The whole truth of Mr. Morgan's illness was confided to The Evening World to-day by a close friend of the Morgan family. Mr. Morgan was ill with a nervous breakdown when he left New York on the Adriatic. When the ship was stuck in the mud down the bay he did not feel well enough to go to the deck with the other passengers who were watching the tugs haul her back into the channel.

Before the ship reached Alexandria he was taken ill on the Mediterranean with acute gastro-enteritis. He suffered horribly, and it was feared he would die on shipboard. On his arrival he became slightly better and took liberties with his digestion.

An immediate return of the earlier attack occurred, and there was again grave danger of his death. Dr. Bastianelli, the Roman specialist, was summoned. He found on his arrival in the first week in March that the gastro-enteritis, almost certainly fatal in a man of Mr. Morgan's years, was complicated by Nile fever.

From that day to this Mr. Morgan had not tasted solid food. He had been nourished on champagne and champagne glace. Two days ago even this slight nourishment failed, and he did not assimilate the food administered hypodermically. The physical exertion of the convulsions of pain which accompanied the two attacks of gastro-enteritis had caused an attack of paralysis which affected the throat and reduced him to writing his brief communications to the physicians and his family, and in the end to communicate with them by signs. There was grave fear of his death on the ship which carried him from Egypt to Naples. He was on deck but